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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/747,949	12/31/2003	Seok Hwa Jeong	0465-1116P	6947

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EXAMINER
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ALVESTEFFER, STEPHEN D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/21/2007	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 02/21/2007.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/747,949	<b>Applicant(s)</b> JEONG, SEOK HWA	
	<b>Examiner</b> Stephen Alvesteffer	<b>Art Unit</b> 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12-31-03 and 5-3-05.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 December 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**RAYMOND J. BAYERL**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**  
**ART UNIT 2173**

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20050503.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-39 are presented for examination. Claims 1 and 21 are independent claims. The Information Disclosure Statement filed on May 3, 2005 was considered by the examiner.

#### ***Priority***

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

#### ***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to for the following reasons:

- In Figure 1, "Main video sinal" should be corrected to —Main video signal—
- In Figure 2, the reference symbol "S560" is not mentioned in the description.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for

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consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Specification***

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

- In paragraph [0010] line 9, "screen saver before activating" should be corrected to —screen saver warning before activating—
- In paragraph [0012] line 4, "input activity if detected" should be corrected to —input activity **is** detected—

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Objections***

It is noted that there are two different claims numbered 22. The claims have therefore been renumbered 1-39, respectively, under 37 CFR 1.126. Applicants are requested to submit an amendment showing the proper claim numbering in response to this office action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-2, 4, 13-15, 21-22, 23 (renumbered), and 32-37 (renumbered) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hung-yi, United States Patent Publication number **2003/0191960**.

Regarding claim 1, Hung-yi teaches a method of providing an advance screen saver warning for a display system, the method comprising:

- predetermining a screen saver standby time and an advance screen saver warning time (see Hung-yi paragraph [0010])
- counting a current system idle time during which no system input activity is detected (see Hung-yi paragraph [0010])
- activating an advance screen saver warning before activating a screen saver if the current system idle time is greater than or equal to a time difference between the screen saver standby time and the advance screen saver warning time (see Hung-yi paragraph [0010])

Regarding claim 2, Hung-yi further teaches deactivating the advance screen saver warning and activating the screen saver if the current system idle time is greater

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than or equal to the screen saver standby time (see Hung-yi claim 1). It is inherent in Hung-yi's invention that the advance screen saver warning is deactivated prior to activation of the screen saver.

Regarding claims 4 and 15, it is an inherent function in screen savers as understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the countdown timer for starting the screen saver is reset if any system input activity is detected (see paragraph [0006] of the instant application).

Regarding claims 13-14, Hung-yi further teaches that the activating an advance screen saver warning comprises outputting a predefined warning sound through a speaker, wherein the predefined warning sound is any one of a computer-generated sound and a human voice indicating a time remaining until the screen saver is activated (see Hung-yi paragraph [0010]).

Claims 21, 22, and 23 (renumbered) recite a display apparatus that performs substantially the same functions as claims 1, 2, and 4, respectively. Therefore, claims 21, 22, and 23 (renumbered) are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 32 (renumbered) recites a display apparatus with substantially the same limitations as the method of claim 14. Therefore, claim 32 (renumbered) is rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 33 (renumbered) recites a display apparatus that has substantially the same limitations as claim 15. Therefore, claim 33 (renumbered) is rejected under the same rationale.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3 and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hung-yi in view of Flannery, United States Patent number **6,286,106**.

Regarding claim 3, Hung-yi teaches all the elements of claim 3 except for the deactivating the advance screen saver warning and the activating the screen saver are performed simultaneously. Flannery teaches a computer power down notification that simultaneously deactivates the advance power down warning and activates the power down (see Flannery column 3, paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the computer power down notification of Flannery in the computer lock system of Hung-yi in order to notify users of the time remaining before the screen saver will lock the computer.

Regarding claim 16, Hung-yi teaches all the elements of claim 16 except for the advance screen saver warning time being a length of time during which the advance screen saver warning is continuously activated before activating the screen saver. Flannery teaches a warning countdown that is continuously updated until the timer runs out and the system powers down (see Flannery column 3, paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

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combine the invention of Hung-yi with the warning countdown of Flannery in order to provide users with advance warning of a major system event.

Regarding claims 17 and 18, Hung-yi teaches all the elements of claims 17 and 18 except for the screen saver standby time and the advance screen saver warning time being predetermined to an automatically assigned default value or a manually selected value. Flannery teaches counting down a predetermined amount of time before initiating a system event (see Flannery column 3, paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the invention of Hung-yi with the counting down a predetermined amount of time of Flannery in order to provide a time delay before a system event.

Regarding claims 19 and 20, Hung-yi teaches all the elements of claims 19 and 20 except for the system input activity including a manual user input that is made by a user through a keyboard or mouse. It was well known in the art at the time the invention was made that screen savers deactivate when input from a keyboard or mouse is detected. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the invention of Hung-yi with the deactivation of the screen saver due to system input activity in order to detect system idleness.

Claims 5-12 and 24-31 (renumbered) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hung-yi in view of Kirkland, United States Patent number **7,110,995**. Hung-yi teaches all the elements of claims 5-12, does not describe the visual representation of the warning message. The method of calculating the remaining time by subtracting the current system idle time from the screen saver standby time

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recited in claims 6 and 25 (renumbered) is the obvious method of calculating the remaining time and inherent in the invention of Hung-yi. The methods of undisplaying the warning message window from the display screen if any system input activity is detected and undisplaying the warning message window and activating the screen saver if the current system idle time is greater than or equal to the screen saver standby time, as per claims 10-11 and 29-30 (renumbered), are obvious functions of screen savers well known in the art at the time the invention was made. Kirkland teaches generating a graphical representation of an estimated time remaining before an event occurs (completion) (see Abstract). The graphical representation of time remaining as taught by Kirkland includes both a textual representation and a bar-type graphical representation of the remaining time (see Figures 10 and 11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the invention of Hung-yi with the graphical representation of Kirkland in order to provide the visual representation of the warning message.

Claims 24-31 (renumbered) recite a display apparatus with substantially the same limitations as the method of claims 5-12. Therefore, claims 24-31 (renumbered) are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 34-37 (renumbered) recite a display apparatus that has substantially the same limitations as claims 16-20. Therefore, claims 34-37 (renumbered) are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 38-39 (renumbered) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hung-yi in view of Bi et al. (hereinafter Bi), United States Patent

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number 6,683,605. Hung-yi teaches all the limitations of claims 38-39 except for the "memory coupled to the controller for storing the predetermined screen saver standby time and advance screen saver warning time" wherein the memory "is an Electronically Erasable Programmable Read-only Memory (EEPROM)". Bi teaches that an EEPROM memory "may be used to maintain system configuration parameters when the system is powered off. All user changeable parameters are stored in the EEPROM" (see column 19, lines 1-4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store predetermined screen saver configuration parameters in an EEPROM memory for the purpose of maintaining system configuration parameters even when the system is powered off.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Halfbakery: Screensaver Countdown <URL: [http://www.halfbakery.com/idea/Screensaver\\_20Countdown](http://www.halfbakery.com/idea/Screensaver_20Countdown)> describes the same inventive concept as the instant application, but is newer than the instant application and cannot be considered as prior art.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen Alvesteffer whose telephone number is (571) 270-1295. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 10:30AM-7:00PM.

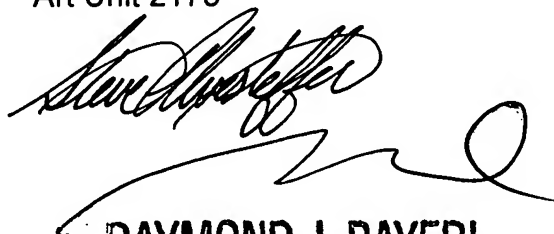
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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571)272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SA  
2-7-2007

Stephen Alvesteffer  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2173



**RAYMOND J. BAYERL  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
ART UNIT 2173**